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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, JUNE 3, 1806.

Political.

[The editor, being much out of health, and not having received any article from his correspondents in season for this page, offers, instead of original matter, the following interesting paper from the New-York Spectator:—]

The Tribute of Two Millions.

IN our remarks of last evening, we mentioned that the assertion that our government had paid a tribute of two millions of dollars to France is substantially true. On this subject the Democratic Editors are peculiarly petulent and indecorous. Knowing that the fact is supported by strong and unequivocal testimony, they attempt to blind and deceive the people by positive denials and by low and abusive epithets. Hence the vile language we noticed yesterday; and hence the National Intelligencer charges the Federalists of this city with "lighting the torch of discord," and "propagating slanders which they do not themselves believe." This is not unfrequently the unmanly resort of those who advocate a bad cause.

In the Intelligencer of Friday last, the editor, after using the expressions already quoted and others of a similar kind, boldly asks "where is the proof that the present administration have consented to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights? Where we demand are the proofs of this charge? We deny their existence." Here we see the utmost length and breadth of democratic logic applied to this subject. Shielding themselves under the seal of secrecy which a majority of Congress thought proper to leave on the shameful business, these wily editors unblushingly deny the fact, and, with an air of triumph, ask, "where are the proofs?" We shall now proceed to adduce the proof; and although much is very improperly concealed from the public view, yet sufficient has been revealed to produce a conviction of the truth in every honest mind.

The position now to be proved is briefly that government has paid two millions of dollars to avoid a rupture with France—or, in other words, government has paid a tribute to France of two millions of dollars.

In the first place—Mr. John Randolph, a distinguished democratic member of congress, repeatedly declared in debate, that, on his arrival at the seat of government in December last, Mr. Madison told him "that France would not permit Spain to come to any accommodation with us, *because France wanted money, and that we must give her money.*

In the second place—the same Mr. Randoph declared, on the floor of congress, that government had voted, or were voting two millions of dollars *to hire France to bully Spain.*

In the third place—Mr. Clay, a democratic member of congress from Philadelphia declared in debate, that he was considerably influenced in the vote he had given by *threats of hostility from France.*

In the fourth place—the resolution passed in secret, and appropriating the two millions of dollars, does not apply the sum to the purchase of the Floridas. An attempt was made by Mr. Randolph and others to confine it to this specific object. This was refused by a majority of congress; and the object of the resolution is thus defined in its title—"An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." Now, if the real object of the act were to purchase the Floridas of Spain, their rightful owner, why refuse to specify this object in the law itself? Why this unnecessary violation of the safe and correct doctrine of specific appropriation?

In the fifth place—it has been asserted by several members of congress and by many of the public papers, that the amount of the two millions, in bills, was conveyed in the Hornet which sailed from this port a few weeks since, not to Spain, *but to France.* —This assertion has not been denied by any well-informed person, either in, or out of congress. If the money was intended for the purchase of the Floridas, why send it abroad until the negociation were accomplished?—Did our *economical* government suppose that Spain, like a countryman at our market, would be induced to lower the price of the territory, on seeing the money in hand? But, if it were necessary or prudent to transmit two millions before the first step in the contract was taken, before the least intimation was received that Spain would sell at any price, why, we ask, was the sum conveyed to France?—Why was it not transmitted directly to Spain the real owner of the territory about to be purchased? Why send it within the eager grasp of Bonaparte and Talleyrand? Why send it to the very men, from whom Spain could never expect to receive a single cent of it? Was this the prudent way to induce Spain to sell at a moderate, or even at any price? Were a man of business to transact his private affairs in this manner, would he not expose himself to the pity, and derision of his friends?

Thus, by this argument alone, either we substantiate our position, or we are driven to the necessity of charging our rulers with transacting the affairs of our nation in a manner, which, in a private individual, would be viewed as a mark of consummate folly or of mental derangement.

In the sixth place—Mr. Randolph, in his last speech in favor of disclosing the confidential message of the executive, again repeated the fact, which we are called upon to prove—a fact which he had before reiterated, of which he had challenged a denial, but which *had not been denied.* "I wish, said he, the heads of department had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question—Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war? —And did I not answer that I was neither for a war with Spain or France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him."

In the seventh place—Mr. Garnett, a member of congress from Virginia, in a letter to his constituents thus states—"It had frequently been declared on the floor of congress, *and none had denied it*—that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain—that Spain was not averse to an accommodation of our differences, but that *France would not suffer her* to make it, *unless money was used as the means of propitiation*—that France had intimated her willingness to interfere *upon this condition*, and had given assurances that Spain should do what we wished *on these terms.*"

Thus have we given both positive and circumstantial testimony in support of our position. Were it necessary we could furnish other proofs. On these, however, we cheerfully rest the question.

The case is briefly this—Our government professes to have received insults and injuries from Spain. Our executive applies to Spain for redress. France, hearing of the differences existing between the two nations, informs our government, that Spain is subject to her controul—that she will not *suffer* Spain to negociate a settlement of the difficulties unless we give *her* [France] *money*—that if we refuse to *give money* to France and attempt to redress our wrongs against Spain, France will also declare war against us, on the side of Spain—but that if we will *give money* to France, *she will compel Spain* to negociate with our government. Our government immediately sends *two millions of dollars to France.* For what purpose? To purchase the Floridas? Certainly not, for that territory belongs to *Spain.* Why then, we again ask, was the money sent to France? It was for the express purpose of purchasing a continuance of peace with France and of bribing France to compel Spain to sell us the Floridas. In the words of Mr. Garnett, *"the insults and the injuries,* which we have received from Spain *are met with money, given to France, to purchase her mediation."* This is

the irresistible conclusion from the evidence adduced.

When a nation gives money to prevent aggressions, to avoid war, to purchase or preserve peace, that nation exhibits a want of spirit to redress her wrongs and vindicate her rights; she acknowledges her inferiority, and in the universal acceptation of the terms, *pays tribute*. That this has been the conduct of our government we have already proved by strong and undeniable testimony. It, therefore, follows, in the language of our position, that *government has paid a* TRIBUTE *to France of two millions of dollars*.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

IMPORTANT.

WHEN those, whose solemn duty it becomes to protect the rights of their fellow citizens, whether from corruption or whatever cause, violate that duty, and act an unfriendly, nay, an unjust and hostile part, it may certainly be considered as an IMPORTANT circumstance—one in which the publick are deeply interested. Such conduct in the agents of Government gives a character to Government, which must alarm every man, who has any thing at stake—any possession which he cannot defend and secure by the strength of his own arm.

The conduct of General ARMSTRONG, our Plenipotentiary at the court of St. Cloud, has excited considerable attention in Europe and America. By his conduct, not only the rights of individuals have been sacrificed, but the reputation of the nation if it can still be considered vulnerable, has grievously suffered.

The powers vested in General Armstrong as Minister of this Government in France, are generally known. The manner in which he has exercised those powers, has been partially explained; but certain documents which we have just received from France, and which will soon be received in various parts of the United States, will exhibit our minister in a point of view, by no means equivocal.

Before we copy these papers, it may not be amiss to give a sketch of the history of the New-Jersey, her capture, condemnation and acquittal. The ship *New-Jersey*, belonging to an opulent and respectable house in Philadelphia, that of Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith, both citizens of the United States, was captured in the year 1798, on her passage from Canton to Philadelphia, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Domingo, and condemned. Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith, in order to avoid the embarrassments of an interruption of their voyage, deposited in the hands of the agent for the French government, the valuation of the ship and cargo, which by mutual agreement, was to be disposed of, according to the decision of the Council of Prizes in France.

The Council of Prizes determined in favour of Messieurs Nicklin & Griffith, and the case came before the American Commissioners, under the treaty of 1803, who awarded them the whole amount of their claim, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid from the funds, arising from the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. In this stage of the business, our Minister, Mr. Armstrong, interfered, and objected to the payment of more than three elevenths of the sum allowed. His reasons for this interference, having been already published, need not here be repeated, as they are contained in the papers before us. The particulars of the case having reached America, the Secretary of State, by order of the President, instructed Mr. Armstrong that the Underwriters would be considered as standing in the place of the original proprietors.—A copy of these instructions was likewise forwarded to the agents of Messieurs Nicklin & Griffith, which circumstance not being known to Mr. Armstrong, he betrayed himself into a dilemma, which the pamphlet we now copy will strikingly explain.

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SEQUEL OF A CORRESPONDENCE

Between his Excellency General ARMSTRONG, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of France, and the Agents of the Owners and Insurers of the ship *New-Jersey*, indemnification for which had been decreed by the Council of Prizes, and allowed by the American Board of Commissioners to be drawn from the funds arising from the cession of Louisiana.

NOTICE.

The Agents of the Owners and Insurers of the ship *New-Jersey*, have been informed of the decision of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, relative to the claims of the Owners and Insurers of said ship, and of the letter which he had caused his Excellency, the Secretary of State of that Republic to address, on this subject to his Excellency the American Minister Plenipotentiary.

They consequently expected, from the Minister, information as to what had been done, on the occasion: and requested it by two letters, the first of which obtained from the Secretary of Legation, by order of his Excellency, the answer quoted in the beginning of the second.

The reasons and the motives explained, in this, relieved their hopes; but to the second letter, they have, as yet, received no answer.

They have therefore determined to cause a number of copies to be printed, to remind his Excellency of the subject, and to forward the same by various channels, to the United States, where their employers will be compelled to pursue the course of justice due to their claims, if the MINISTER OF THEIR COUNTRY, persists in refusing it to them, against the intentions of his Government, and the information which he had received from the Secretary of State, relative to those intentions.

The letter addressed to his Excellency General ARMSTRONG, in French and English, was as follows:

His Excellency General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

PARIS, *Dec.* 30, 1805.

SIR,

We, on the 16th ultimo received from those concerned in the New-Jersey, a letter directed to your Excellency, which, they informed us, was from the Secretary of State and contained the President's directions relative to said claim.

Said letter we had the honor of enclosing to you on the 17th of said month, informing you that we were waiting such new communications as it was likely the letter would make necessary.

Instead of receiving the communications we expected, we were on the 19th of the said month, honored with the following answer which you thought it proper to direct your Secretary to make us.

PARIS, *Nov.* 19, 1805.

"GENTLEMEN.

"I have the directions of the Minister of the United States to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th enclosing a letter from James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States. The Minister does not think with you, that the contents of the letter aforesaid, must make further communications between you and him necessary. You appear to have been ill-advised with respect to those contents: they have in them neither wishes nor directions from the President of the United States, relative to the New-Jersey. Nor any things more than an opinion on the construction of the Treaty, (which were the case not terminated) would not apply to the case you represent.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

D. B. WARDEN.

Secretary to his Excellency the Minister of the United States.

Messrs. DU PONT de Nemours and LA GRANCE."

"A duplicate of M. Madison's letter which we have received open, (and which we think is useless to copy here, as you have received the primata) shews that Mr. Warden was mistaken when, by your direction he informed us that "your Excellency did not think with us, that the contents of the letter aforesaid must make further communications between us necessary, and that said letter contains nothing more than an opinion on the construction

of the treaty, (which were the case not terminated) would not apply to the claim we represent."

We on the contrary, find by M. Madison's letter, that the same contains "the sentiments of the President of the U. S. relative to the very case of the New-Jersey; such an opinion, so truly conformable to the rules of the matter in question, must, when considered as an official act, be looked upon as a rule by which American Ministers in foreign countries ought to be guided.

(To be concluded next week.)

Communications.

Vice versa.

We were told by a certain commissioned gentleman in this city, just before the late election, that E. P. L. one of the Judges of this county, on account of apostacy from the Clintonian faith, would soon find himself a private gentleman.—*Query*—Is it not reasonable to suppose, that *he* may find himself the private gentleman by next spring, together with his favorite and colleague, the Auctioneer, who he was so injudiciously engaged to keep in office, contrary to every principle of justice towards the merchants of Hudson, Kinderhook and Canaan, laying aside his own interest and reputation, as connected with the transaction. However, as his hopes and influence are now happily blasted, some others may look out for breakers as well as poor ——, who has evidently shewn a disposition as despotic as Bonaparte, as far as his power extended. Thank fortune, their wings are clipt. We shall not hear them crow any more. VULCAN.

The council of appointment did not make as many removals from office, last winter, as was expected; and, as is believed, was intended. At the beginning, the leaders of the faction seemed bold; and as Gen. Burgoyne expressed himself in one of his orders, kept "a stern countenance;" but they gradually relaxed, and became less terrific in appearance. The removal of the *Secretary* and *Recorder* having been determined by the junto in the city of New-York, and proclaimed by *Cheetham*, they could not well retract; and even this is supposed to have been delayed by Mr. *Comstock* who took some time to consult his conscience in the business.

The giving out at first, that a pretty thorough sweep would be made, served to enliven the spirits of certain members of the legislature, and encourage the expectants of office; and the moderation affected at the close, gave occasion to trumpet the merciful disposition of the First Consul, and left his friends gaping with hope to be satisfied the next turn. Besides, the mind of the legislature began strongly to shew itself, in the case of *Arnold*, *Thorn*, and other cases; so that whatever plans had been formed it was thought politic so relinquish them.—The late election has proved the sensibility and resentment of the people. These would have appeared much more general, could the election have been deferred until a more distant period.

The attempt made to injure the character of Mr. *Nicholas* will be ineffectual. There is not a more intelligent and honest *republican* in the state. This was his character in congress, and has ever been his character. What! because he opposed and overpowered Mr. *Clinton* in the Senate, is he to be abused! Had he not acted the part he did, he could not be reckoned *intelligent* and *honest*.

It is to be regretted, that Gov. Lewis had no opportunity of filling offices which became, or were made vacant, by selecting worthy characters and sound republicans. He has no exclusive nomination, and no vote except in case of a tie. Messieurs *Clinton*, *Comstock* and *Johnston* carried all before them. It will not be so another year. WARREN.

To the Editor of the Balance.

I was much pleased with a piece, in your last paper, entitled "Serious Thoughts," and signed "Delta." Permit me to express my approbation of the writer, as it may encourage him in other efforts.

The sentiments which he expresses respecting *forms* of government are the same which I have long entertained; and therefore it is unnecessary to add that I think them correct. "The character of a government," says he, "in point of energy and dignity, is the character of those who administer it; it exists only as a lifeless body, until it is animated by the soul of a delegation from the people, by which, all its subsequent movements are directed."

We have seen the following sentiment sadly verified in this state. "Civil liberty is frequently most in danger, when we fancy it most firmly established." The change which took place some years ago in the administration of the state government, and of the general government, has brought us to the brink of ruin. The people always honest, but often deluded, have suffered "their ears (as the writer pertinently says) to be caught by the whistling reptiles of democracy;" a "flock of insect politicians have risen upon the wings of popular caprice," and nearly buried forever our constitution and our liberties.

I admire most of all the concluding sentences of the piece: "Whence then arises the cloud, which already begins to spread a night of infamy over our national character? Why are our citizens obliged to hide their faces in shame, when in a foreign land, they are accused of being Americans? It is because the true, native republican spirit of our country is pressed down by a sluggish mass of stupidity, which popular delusion has raised over our heads. It is because we have found a baby in political wisdom hidden beneath the sage mantle of philosophy." Were I to object against any thing, it would be to the word *hidden*; or if I used it, I would connect it with *under*. *Hidden* he never was from those who were acquainted with him; though, unhappily, he was from the body of the people, who will soon dismiss him with his "sage mantle," to philosophize on *Carter's* mountain, or where he pleases. Perhaps the expression, "wrapped in the sage mantle" would have been preferable. But I will not quibble with a writer who posseses so much good sense and elegance. HERMES.

Editor's Closet.

The editor of the "Witness," after apologising for the deficiencies in his paper on account of his severe indisposition, furnishes ample proof of his being *disordered*, by an attempt to shew that one part of a certain statement which lately appeared in the Balance, was contradictory of another part of the same statement. When the "Witness" is well enough to see clearly, if he will examine the paragraph again, this wonderful inconsistency will all vanish. We stated, that when the news of Pierce's death was received in Hudson, a meeting was called—that the notice was general; but that the democrats declined having any thing to do with it, and wished it to be considered as a federal meeting—that notwithstanding this refusal, *many democrats* appeared at the meeting.—Now, if there is any thing inconsistent in this business—it must be charged to those who first objected, and afterwards attended: and not to those who merely state the fact.

In one of those papers which Cheetham terms *quids*, we observe a little abuse of *federalists* in one paragraph, and in another, an account of the triumph of the cause of *republicanism and the administration*. We should advise this *quid* gentleman not to halloo before he is out of the wood.—The Lewisites, *alone*, are not a majority; and the federalists are not so tame as to kiss the rod that chastises them.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

(Concluded from last week.)

"The dispute in the city of New-York, whether the animal which the *Clintonians* roasted, was a *bull* or an *ox* interests me little. In all parties, it is best to take the middle way; and I should, therefore suppose that the beast may have been what is vulgarly called a *rigling*. Under whatever description he may come, there can be no doubt of his having been eaten.—The appointment of Col. *Rutgers* as the *foreman* of a jury of *matrons* to bring in a verdict on the case, I do not believe; much less that a former professor of chemistry in Columbia College, who once dissected a *shark* and a *sow*, gave as his opinion, that the animal by *coalition* might generate a *calf*. I hardly believe one third of the stories which are circulated.

"Though early and great endeavours will be made by the present violent and cruel faction to maintain their power, yet I consider it as at an end. Last winter settled the business. The attempt to hang *Arnold*--to screen Judge Thorn--the stern opposition made to giving the Mayor of the city of New-York a generous salary, and appropriating the remainder of his enormous income to the poor—the removal of certain officers without any reason whatever, and the contempt shewn to meritorious republicans—have opened the eyes of almost all.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM AN ALEXANDRIA PAPER.

MR. CUSTIS's agricultural meeting and annual ſheep-ſhearing took place at Arlington, on Wedneſday the 30th ult. and was attended by gentlemen from the adjoining countries. The annual premium for the fineſt ram lamb of one year old, was adjudged to a lamb bred by Ludwell Lee, Eſq. of Belmont, in the county of Loudon. The judges were very minute, in their inſpection, and we hope ſucceeding years will produce encreaſing exertion in the improvement of that valuable race of domeſtic animals.

The prize lamb poſſeſſes fine proportions, with a fleece of good quality, cloſe and well packed, though rather ſhort. His groſs weight 161 pounds; weight of fleece 7 pounds three quarters. Fleeces weigh very light this ſeaſon, owing to the mildneſs of our winter. Arlington prime ewes average 5 pounds.

The annual premium will continue for eight years to come, together with a valuable privilege annexed, viz. Any perſon obtaining a premium has a right, within the time juſt mentioned, to demand a lamb of the improved ſtock free of charge.

We truly hope that ſucceſs may crown theſe early efforts in the cauſe of domeſtic œconomy; as experience ſhews that it is becoming in a republic like ours to be independent of all nations, eſpecially for thoſe things we moſt want and can moſt eaſily obtain at home. Providence has wiſely gifted man with the power of ſupplying his wants from the means within his reach. We are endued with a portion of every ſoil and climate, and having foreign example before us are incited to uſe the ſame induſtry to effect as uſeful purpoſes.

Monitorial.

To aid the cauſe of virtue and religion.

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Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION, BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

IT is a common, though vulgar ſaying, that "a man is either a fool or a phyſician at forty." How far mankind at that age are generally qualified, either from nature or obſervation, to judge of bodily diſeaſes or remedies, may be but a fruitleſs, and therefore an idle ſpeculation. Neither is it of any high importance to beings made and circumſtanced as we are, to know by what kind of malady we are beginning to make our decline towards the houſe appointed for all living.

We muſt ſoon, at fartheſt, approach towards the final period, which ſo few are willing to conſider as near at hand. And as all maladies ſhould be borne with fortitude and patience, and every individual has his allotted ſhare of them; it is of comparatively ſmall importance what thoſe maladies are, provided we have not brought them upon ourſelves by our own intemperance.

But at the age of forty, the more obſervant of mankind will generally have noticed peculiarities and tendencies in the natural conſtitution of their bodies—will have obſerved what kind of aliments conduce moſt to their general health; what degrees of exerciſe, ſtudy, or recreation, ſerve moſt to the ſame end; and perhaps which, amongſt the more ſimple aids of medicine, may be moſt friendly and reſtorative.

Many however, it is to be feared, from diſregard to the welfare of their bodies, as well as their minds, will be found too ignorant for that period of life, and therefore muſt come under the deſcription of fools, rather than of phyſicians.

But the age of forty is a ſerious period in the general term of human exiſtence.—Men may generally then make a moſt important caſting up of the moral and religious account of human life. It is then time for the ardour of youthful expectation to have ſubſided, and for a ſerious retroſpect of the paſt to take place, and check the anticipation of future ſchemes, and viſionary plans of worldly diſtinction and happineſs.

The vanity of human nature ſhould then, at leaſt, have attained its meridian, if not have ſubſided by the preſſure of conviction—how little this world can furniſh worth ſetting the heart upon, how tranſitory its fancied pleaſures, and how ſhort its moſt endearing friendſhips.

By this period of life the leſſon may generally have been fully learned, that "to every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a time for every purpoſe under heaven."—Every intelligent perſon may, by this time, have learned to contemplate connexions broken, and never more to be repaired.—Many of the companions of our early youth, as well as perſons whom we had been accuſtomed to conſider with reverence, will have paſſed away before us, and have entered the *undiſcovered country, from whoſe drear bourn no traveller is permitted to return with intelligence*:—

The circle of our oldeſt acquaintance will have been greatly thinned; and if we would be leſs ſolitary, we muſt be looking towards another generation, frail as the former, to fill up the places of thoſe friends whom we have loſt.

But that ardour of youthful affection, once natural to the human breaſt, having ſubſided, through the mortifications of diſappointment, into cooler and more cautious thought—will be wanting to aſſiſt us in forming thoſe attachments, which had yielded our former delight.

The growing idea of the infirmities of nature, and the humiliating ſcenes of diſſolution, will neceſſarily become often preſent to our minds, and lead us to the ſerious and wiſe ejaculation, "LORD, what is man, and what are the fancied felicities of the ſons of men!"

The delighted youthful huſband and father, will frequently have begun to change, perhaps have long changed, into the diſappointed and ſolicitous head of a family—looking for conſolation in the viciſſitudes of life, only through a *penſive* truſt in the inviſible Father and Head of the univerſal family. No other encouraging ſource may remain in the view of the mind, for poſſibilities of ſafety and happineſs, through the opening valley of the ſhadow of death!

The painful and tender mother, by this time, generally feels the weakening effects of child-bearing, and maternal aſſiduities. And thoſe pledges of mutual endearment, which heretofore were the pleaſant fruits of connubial intercourſe, begin to become objects of ſerious trial and anxious uncertainty: and the careful reflections of Rebecca are brought home to the parental boſom: "If Jacob alſo take a wife of the daughters of the land, what good *ſhall my* life do me!"

Affectionate children, whoſe parents have ſeen them advance to this period of life, muſt now be daily reckoning on the courſe of nature, which ſhall ſoon remove their venerable parents from their ſight—leaving them to the quick ſucceſſion of grey-hairs, decrepitude, pains, and diſſolution. Thus the language of the prophet becomes familiarly remembered—"Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the ſtreets!"

To ſum up the importance of this period of human life—this ſeems to be about the natural ſtage when our levity becomes ſuſpended, and real ſeriouſneſs at length begins.

Some happier and more provident minds will earlier have anticipated the importance of ſeriouſneſs, and have been timely preparing to accompany the ancient in the ſchool of wiſdom:—

Others, ever prone to be behind-hand with buſineſs of the firſt importance, or to ſleep like a centinel on his poſt, will be found careleſs amidſt the ſurrounding world of urgency and danger: and will be at laſt inevitably overtaken in the unprepared character of "a fool."

But happy are thoſe, who, regarding the health and well-being of the *mind* more than of the *body*, are improving, to the beſt of purpoſes, every period of life, by timely and virtuous conſideration.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH's SPEECH,

On his motion for publishing the President's Message.

IT is not my wish, Mr. Speaker, to trespass on the patience of the House. Bu I think it necessary to explain what I am sure the house has not well understood; for my positions have been grossly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to say. Gentlemen opposed to us act a very strange and inconsistent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a conversation had with a head of department. I do not wish them. I only stated that conversation as a reason for saying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen say I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is sufficient to damn any man, to legislate on a principle of confidence. When I find misrepresentations made to the public and insinuations of the most despicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call on any man to deny what I have stated. They cannot—they dare not—For I take it for granted no man will declare in the face of the nation a wilful falshood. But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no hesitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole course of the government. My opinion is, that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Lausat was not authorised to receive the country from Spain, which they claim, and that France refused to deliver it by metes and boundaries—I say, my opinion is, that the claim of Spain to the country between the Missisippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one instance of misconduct on the part of the government. But this is only an opinion of my own. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and press their claim abroad. When the executive, say we have a right to the country, the question is, whether, when they have taken that ground, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words, to buy peace? I say no. If on the contrary, the government had shewn the validity of the claim of Spain, I should not perhaps have hesitated to give the money. I do not absolutely say that I should. While gentlemen say the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they justify the government by that opinion, at the same time that the government tell you their opinion is directly opposite. If the government had acted on those principles, the case would be directly the reverse of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the U. S. and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimously abandon it. I hope, therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will justify the government in its foreign relations, on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hostile nature.

In my opinion it is of the first importance that the message should be published from a material fact which took place in this house. A member in his place told you that the course recommended by a particular individual was consonant with the secret wishes of the executive. I did then reprehend that language as the most unconstitutional and reprehensible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the U. S. possessed as free a constitution as the British people, and I had hoped freer; and I knew that such language had in the British Parliament been considered as reprehensible, and had brought forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the case where the king's name was used for the purpose of throwing out Mr Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this back stairs influence, this double dealing, the sending one message for the journals and newspapers, and another in whispers to this house. I shall always reprobate such language, and consider it unworthy of any man holding a seat in this house. I had always before flattered myself that it would be a thousand years hence before our institutions would have given birth to these Charles Jenkinson's in politicks. I did not expect them at this time of day, and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the message should be published, that the public may be enabled to compare the official, with the inofficial message which decided the vote.

There is another reason for its publication. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said there is no mention of France on the journals; and that we have no cause of complaint against France. I wish the publication of the message to prove what causes of complaint we have against France. Let men of sense take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the issue—It is said France has done us no injury; that the bubble is burst. We are told that this is a plain answer to all the speeches made on this floor. Permit me to say, the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain answer to all the speeches delivered on this floor. It was impossible to have given a plainer answer to them. He says I will vote with you, but I will make a speech against you. Permit me to say, this is the first time I would not rather have had his vote than his speech. After this speech there can be no doubt as to the issue of the question. I will go further—After the adjournment on Saturday there could be no doubt. Saturday, it seems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertaken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The same gentleman has said that we pursued precisely the same course in 1803 as in 1806, and for obtaining the same object. He says the same course is now pursued; and yet he says he will not undertake to say the cases are not dissimilar. Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The cases are decidedly dissimilar. In 1803 there was no existing misunderstanding between the American and French governments with regard to our differences with Spain. Those differences had started up like a mushroom in the night. We made an appropriation to purchase the Floridas. To buy them—from whom? from their rightful owner. The circumstance would have been similar, if the U. States had given money to France to compel Spain to form a treaty with us, then the national honor would have received a deadly wound. But there was nothing of this sort in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of causes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louisiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the case. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but it is under the control of France. What follows? That France is the aggressor on us, which proves every thing I have alledged.

There is another thing to be observed: The public have been given to understand that two millions have been appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas. This is not so; the appropriation is only *towards* doing something; but what that is, is not defined by law. Now if in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and did not get them, what security is there now, that by making an appropriation in the same language, we shall obtain them? Although the persons making the appropriation are not the same identical beings, those applying the sum appropriated are. I do not believe that we shall get the Floridas. In this I may be mistaken. I hope I shall be: for after having descended to prostitute the national character, let us at least receive the wages of iniquity.

But gentlemen enquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a mistake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never professed to be the guardians of Spain. We profess to be the guardians of our own honor. We care not for France trampling on Spain. Let her pick her pockets for what we care; but if we instigate her to it, it is no longer a mere question between France and Spain, but a question in which our own honor is engaged, which is at once mortgaged and gone.

Until the gentleman from Virginia got up, I confess that, what with my exhausted state the badness of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, so excessively light, that they at once vanish into thin air; that I had not a word to say, for it is not to be supposed that I intended to answer any thing offered by the gentleman behind me. If I am to fall, let me fall in the face of day, and not be betraved by a kiss—I mean no profane allusion. I shall do my duty as an honest man. I came here prepared to co-operate with the government in all its measures. I told them so. But I soon found there was no choice left, and that to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character. I found I might co-operate or be an honest man; I have therefore opposed, and will oppose them. Is there an honest man disposed to be a go-between, and to carry down secret messages to this house? No—It is because men of character cannot be found to do this business, that agents must be got to carry things into effect which men of compromitted character will not soil their fingers or sully their characters with.

One word on the subject of voting on inofficial notice, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures rested more particularly on them: For those measures they are answerable to the people; and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification at their own hands, instead of having Yazoo men defend them.—Much less did I expect on such an occasion, to hear a Yazoo man assigning his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by ties of consanguinity. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me, whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments—that I was done with them. No—I will neither directly, nor indirectly, have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any public agent, from a secretary to a constable: and I will continue to do it, until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the king can do no wrong. I say, I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question. Did you or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money, or take a Spanish or French war? and did I not answer that I was neither for a war with Spain or France, but in favor of defending my country? I would put that question to him. I would put this question to another head of department: Was or was not an application made to you for money to be conveyed to Europe, to carry on any species of diplomatic negociation there? I would listen to his answer, and if he would put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honor, said no, I would believe him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid faith, not reason, and believe where I was not convinced. I would then turn to the first magistrate of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bought from her? Has she not equivocated, prevaricated, and played off Spain against you, with the view of extorting money? I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that.

Yes, the bubble is burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the President's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and, let me add, the public will not rest satisfied with the conduct of those, who profess to wish it published while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may shew their bunch of rods, may treat them as children and offer their sugar plumbs; but all will not avail them so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, if published, would fix a stain upon some men in the government and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash our. Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be—not courtiers, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed—applying the same scale with which we measured John Adams to the present administration. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans? They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured to others, but we are perhaps,

to be told that we have all become good republicans. This is a charge, they will not be more anxious to repel than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *quo ad hoc*—as to this particular measure. Like men, who have ruffed it together, there is a kind of fellow-feeling between us. There is no doubt of it. But as to political, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a most excellent alkali by which to test our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and, I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

THE outrage recently committed upon the dignity, authority and rights of the United States of America, near the port of New-York, has been represented we humbly conceive, in a light not altogether correct. We hear of the murder of JOHN PIERCE; and this address very naturally leads us to consider the act of violence only as relating to the individual.

It is very possible that such pictures may be best calculated in some instances to rouse their indignant feelings, which the unhappy state to which our country has been brought fully justifies, and *will command*. But the more reflecting part of the community need but look at the circumstances attending this case, and they will see that we have suffered an evil much more serious, *more alarming*, than even the MURDER OF A FELLOW CITIZEN!

We will ever adhere to the truth. It will stand by us best. As we observed in our last, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the shot, which proved fatal to Mr. Pierce, was directed for the purpose of murder. The Leander is stated to have been nearly a mile distant, and the effect of the shot we must consider accidental.—But the ASSUMPTION OF JURISDICTION and the EXERCISE OF HOSTILITIES, within the limits of the exclusive authority of the United States, is an outrage of the most daring, insulting and extensive nature. The Leander comes upon our coast; she sets our nation and government at defiance; she violates our rights in a most flagrant manner, by forcibly taking command of the liberties and the property of our citizens. The blood of a friend is an interesting spectacle; a mangled corpse is a sight to awaken the strongest passions; but the bold intrusion made by the Leander within the limits of our proper jurisdiction, there setting up sovereignty, there conducting as though Americans had neither rights, government nor power, is an act to electrize a nation; an act which a free people would sooner sacrifice THOUSANDS of lives than tamely endure. If foreign power is, *within the legal circle of our own*, to controul liberty, property and command life; then is that independence, which was the price of the blood of thousands, gone forever!! This is the view, and a most alarming one it is, which we should take of the recent transaction at New-York.

Americans! the distresses which most certainly succeed the forfeiture of national character now thicken upon us. The bold indignity offered by the British ship Leander, added to the humiliating list of injuries and insults from other nations, detailed in the President's last address to Congress, prove the consummation of those evils which the Washington patriots ever predicted, as sure consequences of the triumph of Washington's political enemies.—While Washington and Adams presided, a noble love of country, love of independence, love of honour and tenacity of justice, characterized the measures of government, and glowed in the breast of its friends. The country possessed the means of defence, for we then appropriated our millions in our ship-yards, and Talleyrand *then*, asked in vain for TRIBUTE. Now the scene is changed, and with it, the glorious prospect which had raised the hopes of America. Territory which we purchased is refused us, and we meanly recede. A nation at peace with us calls for millions, and assures us war is the only alternative. Lest an indignant people should rise, en-masse, to prevent their disgrace, an awful silence is imposed, while the secret rites of sacrificing our country are performed; and our treasure is crossing the Atlantic, before the people discover that they are enslaved.

Thus having basely resigned our character and our rights, and to those, from whom we had nothing to dread; having shewn by the proceedings of the late Congress that we offer ourselves a prey, even to the weak, a new and formidable foe appears. A ship of war, belonging likewise to a nation with whom we are at peace, dares to set the whole nation at defiance, by a violation of public law—by exercising force where it is our exclusive right; and in the perpetration of this national affront, wantonly sports with life.

Americans it is time to ascertain the true cause of these calamities. In the proud days of Federalism, when national spirit gave an enthusiasm to every expression of the public will, these evils were not known. Did any nation lightly respect our rights, the deportment of government was firm, dignified and patriotic. Every class of citizens hailed the chiefs who directed our energies; we promptly and effectually assumed the attitude of defence. No base cringing for popularity kept our rulers from calling forth the resources of the country; foreign nations saw we were determined to be free, and WE REMAINED SO.

But faction decried these measures, in spite even of their flattering success. Faction railed against every operation of government, which was calculated to resist aggression, and to maintain national sovereignty. Faction triumphed, and America was left, by the proclamation of her chief, with only the "UMPIRE OF REASON" to defend her rights. Here is the cause of all that accumulated distress in which we are becoming daily, more and more involved. Reason has but a still small voice, and is mute before the swaggering ambassadors of imperial Bonaparte and the thunder of British cannon. To avow to the world that we disclaimed all reliance on our strength, that where *reason* could not prevail, *we should submit*, was to invite every insult that has happened or that can be conceived.

No nation has virtue enough to persevere in respecting the rights of those, who shew no spirit to defend their rights, and Mr. Jefferson's policy receives a melancholy refutation, in the daring outrage on law by the Leander, and its sanguinary consequences. That policy must be abandoned, or our destruction will soon be complete. But it will not, it cannot be abandoned by Mr. Jefferson or his friends. He and his party have taught America to execrate the means of defence. By this they rose to power; persevering in it they have retained power, at least the power of office, and their political existence depends on perpetuating the fatal errors on which their popularity rests.

American people, have you not suffered enough to shew you who are your friends? Compare the events of the administration of Washington and Adams, with those which we have witnessed, during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson. No comment can be so striking as the *political* history of our country. Feeble and poor we began our career. We rose to wealth and glory. Again our treasury is low—our resources insufficient, and our national character gone. France commands our treasury: England the property, liberty and life of our citizens.

Hudson, *June* 3.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....

We lately noticed the destruction occasioned by the fire in the Great Dismal Swamp, which we are sorry to learn continues with unabated violence, carrying destruction in every direction.

Intending if we can procure it, to publish a full and particular account of this conflagration, we shall not at this time state some facts relative to it, nor offer some reflections which they have suggested.

The consequences have been, and still continue to be very seriously felt by the inhabitants residing near the Swamp; the heated atmosphere occasioned by, and the smoke proceeding from, such an immense body of fire, have rendered their habitations almost insupportable. These effects

have been for ſome days paſt (though in a leſſer degree) extended to this place and Portſmouth, and at this moment occaſioned much inconvenience, and are productive of all the diſagreeable ſenſations which heat & ſmoke may be ſuppoſed to occaſion.

At the moment we are writing, and for the laſt two days, the wind has been to the ſouthward, which ſetting the ſmoke directly on this place, the ſun has been only at times viſible, and the horizon contracted to not more than a mile diſtant, often not more than half a mile, and ſometimes we have not been able to ſee three hundred yards.

The captains who have lately arrived, inform us, that on approaching the land, they experienced great inconvenience, and were expoſed to ſome dangers from the ſame circumſtance; they ſtate that it was at times ſo thick from the ſmoke, that they could not ſee a mile a-head.

The pilots alſo find difficulty in conducting the veſſels up and down the river.

A change of wind will relieve the inhabitants of the towns for the preſent, but nothing but rain, (which is ſo devoutly to be deſired, for this and other reaſons) can remedy the miſchief effectually.

[*Norfolk Ledger.*]

Mr. James Bruce, paſſenger in the ſchr. Charlotte Auguſta, arrived here yeſterday, in 9 days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that commodore Beresford had arreſted capt. Whitby of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sandy Hook. It was underſtood that Commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himſelf. Capt. Whitby's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be ſent to England for trial, and that the veſſels ſent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately releaſed.

[*Mer. Adv.*]

Extract of a letter from Capt Bowman, of the U. States army, dated Nachitoches March 18th.

"An officer came in on the evening of the 14th inſt. with diſpatches from the governor General at St. Antoine—he was halted at our picket, and not permitted to enter the fort or town; and early next morning he received his anſwer and ſet out immediately. The ſame day at 3 o'clock, capt. Johnſon marched with lieut. Smith, enſign Hatchet and ſixty five men towards the Sabine; this movement was determined in conſequence of information which cannot be doubted, that the Spaniards had reinforced at Nacogdoches, to upwards of 400 cavalry, and were marching to reſume the poſitions they were ſo lately removed from by our troops. We have not heard of their meeting yet, but calculate that they will this day, and it appears that an engagement is unavoidable; they are greatly ſuperior in numbers, therefore it would be premature to riſque an opinion as to the reſult.—Some Americans have been this two days trying to bring about a meeting to volunteer their ſervices for immediate defence and they will be furniſhed with arms from the public magazine."

A letter from the town of Washington, Miſſiſippi, dated the 8th February, ſays, "that a party of 500 Spaniſh horſe, had arrived to reinforce the poſt on this ſide the Sabine; that a ſevere engagement had taken place between them and captain Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed."

Foreign.

LONDON, *April 9.*

"Statesman Office, 3 o'clock, P. M.

"We are this moment informed that a flag of truce landed at Dover at 5 o'clock this morning. The bearer was an officer of the artillery, and of the Legion of Honor. He would not deliver his diſpatches to Lord Keith, as his orders were to give them perſonally to Mr Fox."

April 28.

The promiſes and threats of France and Pruſſia to induce Denmark to exclude our flag from the Baltic, have been hitherto unavailing—the Daniſh Miniſtry inſiſt on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that she will ſucceed in maintaining it.

The recent movements of the French on the Auſtrian frontiers and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneaſiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Miniſter at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his maſter to retain the poſſeſſion of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjuſted. Prince Schwartzenberg was immediately diſpatched to Paris, with a ſtrong remonſtrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburgh.

The hoſtility of France towards Auſtria, which has recently manifeſted itſelf on numerous occaſions, was lately inſultingly expreſſed towards the Imperial Miniſter Count Stutterheim. The Count on his return from Paris whither he had been ſent on a ſpecial miſſion, ſtopped at Munich; but on the following day he received orders from the Batavian Government for his immediate departure; and an adjutant of Gen. Berthier attended to ſee the order enforced. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the peace will be of ſhort duration. France appears deſirous to ſtrike a blow, before the extenſive military arrangements now carrying on, under the orders of the Archduke Charles can be organized; and it is certain, that the unceaſing accumulation of Ruſſian troops on the Auſtrian frontiers is the occaſion of the moſt ſerious ſolitude to Bonaparte.

There was a report on Saturday that General Mack had been convicted of high treaſon, and condemned to ſuffer the pain of death.

The intelligence of the detention and capture of Pruſſian ſhips had produced conſiderable agitation both at Berlin and Hamburgh; where, however, hopes continue to be entertained that the Pruſſian rivers will not be blockaded!

Permiſſion, as it is called, is ſaid to have been granted to the French to paſs through the Auſtrian territory, and 40,000 men are on their march towards Dalmatia.

Private letters from Hamburgh, are ſaid to ſtate, that Auſtria had declared in favor of Ruſſia. This report is not ſanctioned by any of the German Papers.

PRESBURGH, *April 4.*

The Gazette of this city contains the following article, dated Carlobago, March 23:—

"We yeſterday received poſitive Intelligence of the occupation of Cattaro, and a part of Dalmatia, by the Ruſſian troops, The Montenegrins had at firſt taken poſſeſſion of ſome villages and had agreed with ſome of the inhabitants to defend the entrance of the country againſt the French till the arrival of the Ruſſians. Six Ruſſian ſhips and 200,000 troops ſoon after arrived. The neceſſary preparations were then made for a vigorous oppoſition to any attack on the part of the French. All the paſſages by which they could enter were fortified, and filled with troops and artillery, in ſuch a manner that it appeared almoſt impoſſible to force them.

"The number of the combined troops is ſaid to amount to 20,000. They are defended by the nature of the ground, and have proviſions for a long time. No Frenchmen have yet appeared in theſe environs, and we are aſſured that they do not extend beyond Marcarico.

"According to other accounts, the Montenegrins have riſen in a maſs to ſtop the efforts of the French, and we are aſſured that the Turks of the countries have joined them and the Ruſſians."

VENICE, *April 2.*

The Ruſſians and Engliſh have blockaded this port twelve days paſt, and ſuffer no veſſel to enter or go out. The harbor is full of Venetian veſſels, whoſe inactivity cauſes the greateſt detriment to our commerce Trieſte profits, and is enriched by this, becauſe its veſſels ſail under the Auſtrian flag which is neutral.

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues, the Ruſſians and Engliſh will blockade all the ports of Italy.

The Knell.

On the 15th ult. after a long and painful ſickneſs, which he bore with great fortitude and reſignation, JAMES WATSON, ESQUIRE, aged 56 years.

Senſible of his approaching fate, he met death with the compoſure which is derived from reflection upon a well-ſpent life. Few men have been ſo extenſively benevolent: none more juſt. Human diſtreſs obtained immediate acceſs to his heart, and ever found his hand open for its relief. His moral ſenſe was exquiſitely acute, and gave exiſtence to rigid principles of integrity.

Ardent in his feelings, his affections excited him to active exertions for the good of thoſe he loved; while his candor magnified excuſes and palliations for thoſe who injured him. His friendſhips were ſincere and faithful; and glowed with the greateſt warmth, where they could go hand in hand with his generoſity. His religious ſentiments were of the moſt elevated ſtamp, and were the more exalted as they infuſed themſelves into his actions, formed the rule of his conduct through life, and prompted him to the reſolution that the world ſhould be benefited by his exiſtence. As they powerfully influenced his life, ſo they brought him conſolation and peace on the bed of death.

He performed many important public ſervices; not in thoſe obvious ſtations which court popular applauſe and reach for power: thoſe he did not ſeek; but that ſphere of action where zeal, capacity, and undeviating fidelity, qualities which ſtrikingly marked his character, were more beneficial to the public intereſts. His uprightneſs, his patriotiſm, his inflexible integrity, his abilities, ranked him in that claſs of men which is equally the pillar of good order, and the bulwark againſt oppreſſion.

The death of ſuch a man is no common loſs to ſociety; to his family and friends it is an irreparable bereavement. (*N. Y. E. Poſt.*)

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

"MAGNANIMITY."

FRIEND, didst ever get into a scrape,
And have thy carcase most ungently us'd;
Thy pretty face so bruis'd,
That it disclaim'd all shape?
Then listen to my tale,
And learn, such dire disasters, how to shun.
Tom, was a good soul, lov'd a little fun,
Better than fighting, and could ne'er prevail
Upon himself, to touch a living thing,
With violence—provided it could sting.
Thus, Tom was trudging, quietly adown
Life's back-stairs:
And managed all his own affairs,
In his own way,
Till one unlucky day,
There came to town,
A flippant lordling, who with Tom sojourn'd.
Most reverently was he receiv'd, I trow,
With smile, and scrape, and philosophic bow:
For verily Tom's heart, within him burn'd,
His noble visitor to please.——
Now many a month had roll'd away, in peace,
And left the good man, blest,
When lo! he caught, one day, his noble guest,
Off'ring a purse to his beloved wife,
The dear support and partner of his life!
This insult, rous'd our hero's fiercest ire.
With glaring eyes, and nostrils breathing fire,
He faced the lord; and in a thundering tone,
Which made the caves of Monticello groan,
And shook the blue-ridge top,
Requested him, the premises to leave.
"I leave your house!" replied the strutting fop,
"Dost know me sir? a marquis, sir! no, no,
"I'll not go."——
How did poor Tom, his honour now retrieve?
You'll say, no doubt,
Finding, the fellow would dispute,
He turn'd, his saucy lordship, out.
Not so—he took "*no further notice*" of the brute.

DELTA.

EXTRACT.

OFFICE HUNTING.

TUNE—"*The dusky night.*"

SINCE OFFICE is the only toast,
And that so hard to gain,
What boots it me who rules the roast,
If I must kiss the chain!
But a hunting we will go, &c.

The *loaves* and *fishes*—(pretty things!)
Who would not wish the prize!
For this the statesman loudly sings,
And demagogues arise.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

Should one in power, firm and wise,
Arise to fair renown,
Alarm the kennel with your cries—
And, hang him, hunt him down!
And a hunting we will go, &c.

Should he our counsel disobey,
Or deign to act his will,
Or from the general order stray,
We'll ply the magic *quill*.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

For *scandal* loves a lofty game,
And there's fat game at court!
Let seekers blast each patriot's fame,
And we'll have mighty sport.
And a hunting we will go, &c.

When each one shall an *office* hold,
How happy we shall be!
Then wheels of government shall roll—
Huzza for liberty!
And a hunting we will go, &c.

[*New-York paper*]

Medical.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

HYDROPHOBIA.

FRIEND MINER,

A CERTAIN ancient family of Philadelphia, have been in the practice of giving out a medicine for preventing the *hydrophobia* or *dog-madness*, perhaps for more than half a century past:—I have examined the medicine when fresh, and attended to its application; and it is certainly elecampane root and nothing else, except, when a little dry, a small quantity of *gum arabick* was mixt with it, for which cherry-tree gum may be used as a substitute.—The directions are, to simmer slowly about a large table-spoonful of the medicine sent, in a pint of milk, until nearly one half is wasted; then strain and drink it in the morning, fasting, and not to eat for four or 5 hours after:—This dose is to be repeated agreeable to the order of nostrums, for three successive mornings, and omitting three, until nine days are taken—the patient to avoid getting wet or being much exposed to the heat of the sun, to abstain from high-seasoned diet and hard exercise, and if costive, to take a dose of salts,—the above quantity is for a grown person, and should be varied occasionally.

I have known the elecampane root employed in several cases of human subjects, and also given to almost every kind of tame animal that had been bitten, without a single instance of failure of success.—Among the numerous instances of its use I shall mention but one: a number of swine being confined in a pen to fatten, one of them was bitten by a dog, certainly mad. It began with the symptoms, and bit the rest. The owner being desirous of giving the elecampane a full trial, on drenching him, received a wound in his hand. The infected hog was removed to another pen, where he died mad; whilst the rest of the five swine, and the bold experimenter to whom the wound was given, remained well.

If any curious enquirer should wish to know the manner of operation of the means proposed, acting without any sensible effects, and yet producing a security against the hydrophobia,—I candidly confess complete ignorance on the mysterious subject; neither do I know in what manner the dread of water, and other violent symptoms of the disorder are produced in the system, from the bite of an infected subject: nor yet the reason why, having once had the small pox, or being vaccinated, is a full security against a future infection.

As not any of the processes proposed in regular practice, can be fully recommended from experiment, as affording security against this dreadful malady, I, therefore, hope it will not be deemed improper (having been frequently requested) that I have taken this method to promote the use of a simple means, which has been authorised by extensive experience, and by those who have used it, supposed to be infallible.

JOHN WATSON.

EXTRACT.

Major Bowles, who died lately in the cells of the Moro Castle, Havanna, was a brother to the famous Carrington Bowles of Print Shop memory, on Ludgate Hill, London. The Major had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years, after the revolution; was again noticed and employed, and but a few years back was landed out of a British sloop of war on the shores of the bay of Mobile, made his way towards our southern frontier, and alternately committing many excesses on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed and taken up by a party of his fellow savages, delivered to the Spanish commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro Castle. He was there shut out from light or air, and fed upon bread and water only, until being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused all kinds of sustenance whatever, and died in April 1800.

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